Palsy.
Catalepsy.

Pat.
in
Op
ch
th
a
th
op

in
le
o
2
S
o

Palsy

Palsy is a general term, and from not being used in a definite manner, has led to error in opinion and mischief in practice. I shall divide it into Palsy from causes that affect the nerves at their ~~termination~~ origin in the brain, and palsy ~~that~~ from causes that affect the nerves in the medulla spinalis & palsy that affect the nerves in their distribution to every part of the body.

There are various grades of Palsy originating in causes that affect the nerves in the brain. An inability to move the muscles of the eyes, of the mouth, and of the tongue in speech or mastication is probably derived from that source. A ~~partial or~~ total loss of voluntary power on one side, ~~or of one limb, on one side, and of another on the opposite side~~ is the more common

~~There are sometimes involuntary~~

Causes that have been enumerated of apoplexy ~~there is~~ one more may be added of palsy, and that is sleeping constantly upon the same side. I have scarcely met with a case of Hemiplegia for many years in which it had not been preceded by this habit of sleeping.

and disheartening grade of cephalic palsy. It has been called Hemiplegia. It appears to be an intermediate disease between Apoplexy and ~~palsy~~ Epilepsy. We see the reaction of Epilepsy on one side, and apoplexy or the want of reaction ~~the exportation~~ of the brain on the other. The remote ~~and~~ exciting causes of this form of palsy are the same as apoplexy, and hence we find it both to precede, and to precede apoplexy. To the V ~~primary~~ proximate cause is generally seated upon the ~~both~~ opposite side of the brain to the side that is affected. However generally it affects but one side, the opposite side of the body often sympathizes with it. Thus ~~we~~ Ramazini mentions a case of palsy in which ~~read of the absence of motion on one side~~ there was ~~was~~ the absence of motion on one side accompanied with feeling, and the absence of feeling accompanied with motion on

sometimes a total want of feeling on the affected side, so that no pain is felt from thrusting a pin in it, & again there are ~~other~~ cases of excess of sensibility in it. Ramazini mentions a case in which there was was a want of ~~feeling~~ sensation on one side accompanied with ~~some~~ motion; and the absence of motion on the other side accompanied with common sensation. Dr Coxe informed me that he had seen a similar case in St Thomas hospital. The excess of sensibility in a paralytic limb is so great in some cases as to feel warmth from cold water, and pain, only from a piece of paper falling on it.

~~the other~~ side. Dr. Cox ~~saw a~~ similar case in ~~St. Thomas's hospital~~

There is a great variety in its grades as it affects the senses and faculties of the mind. The eyes and the ears are sometimes impaired in their functions by it. I have met with an instance in which there was a total absence of the sense of taste, de another in which it existed only on one side of the tongue. Dr. Uberdenenti=-ons a case in which the sense of smell was preternaturally ~~and morbid~~ excited. There is

The tongue often suffers in this disease ~~so~~ to such a degree as to impair speech. This may arise from a local cause, as well as an affection of the brain, but I believe it sometimes arises

v tongue divided by a line in its middle,
one side of which was nearly white, &
the other side of a deep red color.

from such an injury done to the memory by the disease in the brain, as to produce an oblivion of language without ~~any~~ ~~Dr~~ impairing the intellectual faculties. This cause of the inability of paralytic patients to speak, is more frequent than is commonly supposed. I have once seen the V

It ~~affects~~ sometimes affects all the faculties of the mind for a day or two, but the memory suffers chiefly from it. It produces in it ~~it~~ an oblivion of words, ideas, persons, time and even place according to the greater or less extent of its seat in the brain. But there are cases in which ~~the~~ none of the faculties are in the least impaired. Dr Gall takes notice of this fact and infers from it that we have two minds each occupying

dif

in

so

th

on

u

=2

p

in

an

u

T

a

b

u

different hemispheres of the brain.

The passions are unusually excitable in some cases of this disease. Patients are sometimes passionate, and are irritated at the sight of persons who have injured them, or who are of bad character. They weep readily upon seeing Objects of distress, or upon hearing of ~~any~~ Scenes of former pleasure or pain. —

There is a great Variety in the manner in which the limbs are affected. Dr Boerhaave mentions a Case of a man who was affected with this disease only when he was awake. ~~This~~ In Sleep he possessed the Command of all his limbs. The tone imparted to the brain by the afflux of blood ~~to~~ it in sleep was probably the Cause of ~~this~~ ~~restoration~~ this ~~power~~ change in his muscular power. Persons

V The affected limbs ~~is~~ are generally pri=
=escent, but we sometimes see them
moved ~~in an~~ ~~twit~~ or twitched in an
involuntary manner.

in the limbs generally cease in sleep, ~~the from the same cause.~~ and mad people who talk to themselves when awake, are generally silent when asleep and both from the ~~a similar the same~~ cause that has been mentioned ~~the same cause~~ operating with a different degree of force upon the brain.

I have seen a case of ~~paly~~ Hemiplegia in which the patient could move his paralytic arm only when he looked at it. It was in the late general Peter Muhlenberg. ~~I know~~ Dr Cummins ~~of~~ formerly of Maryland informed me that he had had a patient afflicted with this disease who could move his paralytic arm with ease when he awoke in the morning, but lost his power over it as soon as he recollected that it had been diseased. I have seen

~~Lastly there are cases in which the immo=~~
~~=bility of the limbs is partial only. when it af=~~
~~=fects the lower limbs, the patients move them~~
~~in walking in circles, when they walk.~~

The pulse is generally full, and some=
=times frequent. It is for the most
part more frequent upon the affected,
than the sound side.

a paralytic arm on one side, and a paralytic ~~hand~~ leg on the other, ~~and I have met with an account~~ we more often meet with cases of tremors on one side and palsy on the other, and we occasionally see palsy on both sides with a perfect state of the senses. A man died in our hospital in the year 1807 who had been confined to his bed four years with this grade of Palsy. He was speechless, and had no command of the sphincters of the Rectum or bladder. ~~The same~~ An involuntary discharge of the fæces & Urine attends in ~~many~~ some cases of Hemiplegia.

Old people are more subject to this disease than persons in early & middle life. Of 100 persons who died at Portsmouth

in
180
of
by
bet
[G
are
Ots
on
~~Ho~~
Co
a
ser
the
en
A

in New Hampshire between the 1st of Jany 1801 and the 1st of January 1802 twelve of them died of palsy, eight of them were beyond 50 years of age — ~~Of~~ three of them between forty and fifty. The 12th was but 19. It is remarkable more Children are affected with this disease than persons ~~above~~ between ~~five~~ the sixth, and the five & twentieth or ~~thirty~~ thirtieth years of age. I have ascribed ~~it~~ ~~too~~ to the predisposition of Children to ~~Apoplexy~~ the Hydrocephalus internus, ~~a fatal disp~~ which when fatal, terminates in Apoplexy. It is rational to conclude ~~and~~ a less degree of the disease, in a lighter form, might end in palsy. — ~~then tendy Convulsive~~

Hysteria ~~and~~ Hypocondriasis & Gout often end in this disease.

One attack is often followed by succeeding attacks, and persons who have recovered

from
a
is
fis

in
far
of

in
wi

from it are thro' life predisposed to a relapse. a ~~to~~ second attack after a complete recovery is frequently upon the opposite side of the first attack of the disease.

I have heard of one instance of its being a filial disease. Three children in one family on Long Island were affected with it, none of whose Ancestors had ever had it.

I remarked formerly that ~~Phrenitis~~ Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and mania sometimes succeed, or alternate with Palsy. —

V and sometimes the Absence of the usu-
-al Correctness of the Operations of the
Mind. I attended a Gentleman in the
year 1802 who lost his power of Spelling
the day before ~~the~~ he was affected with
this disease.

Are there any premonitory signs of this disease? I answer ~~they~~ there are. ~~In addition to the many~~ Most of the signs of an approaching apoplexy indicate likewise an approach of palsy, particularly head ache, - numbness on one side - and twitchings or convulsions in the eye lids, ~~or~~ or lips, In this state of the system, - small, but frequent bleedings prevent the formation of the disease. I say small bleedings, ~~for~~ to obviate an objection which has been made to the use of this remedy altogether. It has been said to bring on palsy when the system is predisposed to it. I believe it, but it is only when

the blood vessels are so suddenly untied as to react with undue force, and thus to bring on extra or extravasation of blood or water in the brain. It may be prevented in the manner I formerly have mentioned in treating of apoplexy, or by tapping in which the blood is more gradually abstracted from the seat of the impending disease.

After the disease is formed, the Remedies should be

1 Bleeding gradual & prompt & copious according to the state of the pulse. In a depressed pulse it should always be drawn in the Revenian manner. In an excited state of the pulse it should be ~~copious but~~ very copious. — I have once drawn 150 ounces in about 10 days in this disease, & thus cured my

v from the arm of the sound side of the body for a reason given when treating upon apoplexy, — and with the precautions just ~~and~~ now as well as formerly mentioned in the treatment of apoplexy. —

4 3. Low diet. There is no danger from abstinence in this disease while there exists the stimulus from pressure upon the brain. A Gentleman of Virginia despairing of a cure of this disease, resolved to destroy himself by fasting. He lived 60 days without food, and drinks. He washed his mouth only with water. He was kept alive during this long period only by his disease.

After the partial reduction of the pulse =

patient. I suspect we often fail of curing this disease when we are called in its recent state, by too sparing a use of the lancet. It is strongly indicated by the fulness and frequency of the pulse. It should be drawn 2 pints are highly proper. It is useful in the active state of the pulse in palsies which are occasioned by a disease in the brain. They are indicated after bleeding ceases to afford relief, which is sometimes the case from the bloodvessels becoming accustomed to it. ~~Two cases~~ Two striking instances of their efficacy in the cases of persons of the names of Smith, & Mullen occurred in our hospital in 1814. They reduced the pulse in a few days after many successive bleedings had been used to no purpose. ~~After the reduction of the pulse,~~

of seventy years of age cured in a few days by this remedy after it affected her month.

14

4 ~~Vomits~~ Emetics have been used with advantage. ~~in this disease After the subsection of the pulse~~ also

5 Blisters - applied first to the limbs, then to the neck and head.

6 a Seton ~~in~~ or Carotid in the neck, or a perpetual blister to the left arm.

7 Sialagogues. The Radix Pyrethri, the Parea brava, tobacco, and common salt may be employed for this purpose. Where they fail, recourse should be had to mercury, which ~~adds its~~ possesses with sialagogue powers, a gently stimulating action to the whole system. I have once seen a woman

8 Tying down the sound Arm or leg, or both so as to determine sensorial power into the paralytic limbs in the involuntary action

a dry hand, flesh brush, or with cloths impregnated with Spirit, brine, impneumatic oils, infused in Spirits, of Turpentine, ~~and~~ Cayenne pepper, & volatile Spirit, Otter, and Tincture of Cantharides. — It will be proper to begin with the most gentle of them. Recollect that all muscular fibres are like the ear. They vibrate only with certain definite impressions, suited to their excitatability.

8 in the Will in Sleep. This remedy is recommended by Dr Darwin. I once advised it in our Hospital, but my patient ran away before I was able to see any effect from it.

As soon as the pulse is completely reduced, and signs of feeble Action appears in all other parts of the System, the Remedies should be

1 ~~Ice~~ Frictions to the ~~whole body and particularly~~ to the ~~Second side of it~~ affected parts with

2 The Warm bath. The temperature of the water should be below Animal heat. In one persons were cured of this disease at Bath, when the heat of the Water was at 94°: than when it was above it. Such was the sensibility of the Skin to heat I said formerly in some Cases, that the Doctor says Cold water imparted a sense of warmth to it. The Vapor bath may be used instead of the water bath.

3 The Cold Bath This may be used with

advantage after the warm bath has been employed to no purpose. The water should be applied first to the head either by the shower bath, or the affusion of cold water from buckets. —

4 Electricity. Diemerbroek tells us a flash of lightning once cured a palsy of eight & thirty years standing. The shocks to be useful, should be quick and often repeated. Great care should be taken not to use this remedy until we are sure the pulse & system have been reduced to that state in which stimulants are safe and proper.

5 Certain stimulating medicines which are supposed to act upon the nerves & brain. These should be garlic, oil of amber, cloves, cubebs, and opium. I know there is a

V ~~[illegible]~~ It is possible Wine and other cordial Drinks might be useful in addition to these stimulating medicines. I am aware that they all act more or less upon the blood vessels, but ~~their~~ their efficacy may depend upon this action. I have ~~been~~ heard of a woman of 83 years of age being cured of a palsy by the excitement induced in her blood vessels by an intermittent, ~~and~~ also of a man of 73 being cured by the fever of the small pox, and of a citizen of Boston in whom the disease was completely removed by an attack of the yellow fever, all which you know ~~effect~~ increase the action of the arterial system. ~~The action excited in them~~

prejudice against the last medicine in palsy, but I am sure it is perfectly safe. It not only stimulates the Nerves and brain, but it composes those tremors, and lessens those light and transient pains which often attend palsy. It sometimes induces sleep, and even overcomes Coma when it exists from a low degree of pressure upon the brain. ~~[illegible]~~

6 The extraction of decayed teeth. We know but a part of the evils which decayed & loose teeth introduce into the System particularly into the brain. I once restored a distorted mouth and face in an instant by the extraction of a tooth. The remedy may be in part, the great ~~tissue~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and exquisite pain which attend this Operation.

7 The excitement of stimulating passions.

Dr Cullen relates a case of a man who when angry could both speak & move his paralytic limbs, who could not do either at any other time. Terror has ~~likewise~~ cured palsy in several instances. The cry of fire and the danger of being destroyed by it, has enabled patients long confined with this disease to make their ~~up~~ escape from it upon this fact. ~~The son of Crœsus who was dumb from a palsy of his tongue upon seeing a persian soldier lift his arm to strike his father suddenly cried out "O! man do not kill Crœsus" From that time he recovered the use of his speech.~~

10

An inability to speak sometimes continues after the disease is removed from the limbs. Where it arises from paralysis, the remedies should be 1 Swallowing down the throat. There is an account in the German Ephemerides of a man being cured by this remedy.

2 Stimulating Substances held in the mouth.

3 Tessor. The son of Croesus who was Dumb from a palsy of his tongue, upon his seeing a persian Soldier lift his Arm to strike his father cried out "O! man do not kill my father". From that time he recovered the use of his Speech.

When the inability to speak arises from the Oblivion of language, the same mode should be employed to revive that knowledge, that we employ in imparting

it to Children. I once attended a gentleman in this city in whom the disease I had reason to believe originated from this cause. I began my efforts to restore his speech by teaching him the alphabet. It was pleasant to observe how much he was gratified by finding himself able ~~to~~ to pronounce most of its letters. Un-happily before I had succeeded in this new enterprize, a fresh stroke of palsy ~~to~~ snatched my patient & pupil from me, ~~and~~ he died a few days afterwards.

The Prophylaxis of this disease should be the same as of apoplexy. In addition to the means for that purpose formerly mentioned, patients predisposed to palsy should avoid sleeping constantly upon the <u>same</u> side. I have often found this to be a remote or exciting

11

11 cause of this disease. They should be advised likewise to avoid sitting constantly with the same side exposed to the ~~action~~ heat of a fire, and to avoid masticating constantly on the same side of the jaws.

A careful attention to all the means of preventing this disease will be highly necessary when we recollect that when it once gains a single premonitory symptom in any part of the body whether in the eye lids, mouth, tongue or limbs, it ~~never~~ seldom retreats, ~~until it has~~ if that symptom be not met by a preventing remedy, until it has induced a complete palsy. In this opinion and advice I am supported by the authority of the venerable & excellent Dr Heberden. ——

V the Medulla Spinalis, and of the nerves which issue from it, as well as of those that issue from the brain, in their course thro the body, and ~~remote from~~ sometimes remote from their Origin.

Palsy originating from a disease in the Medulla Spinalis has been called Paraplegia. It is attended with total ~~and~~ immobility, or with difficulty in moving the lower extremities, ~~&~~ sometimes with an involuntary discharge or suppression of the fæces and Urine. This form of disease ~~has been called Paraplegia &c~~ is very common in the East Indies where it is induced by a current of cool and damp Air which blows about Sunrise, &c

I have thus described that form of Palsy which is derived from causes seated in the brain, and ~~the~~ mentioned the Remedies for it, but this disease sometimes exists independantly of the ~~pressure upon~~ brain from an affection of the ~~which~~ ~~occurs~~ ~~in different parts of the body. This~~ and ~~often in several~~ ~~It is induced by several causes~~ and medulla spinalis is induced Palsy in the nerves after they issue from the brain.

It is by the pressure of ~~the~~ blood in contiguous ~~vessels~~ blood vessels.

2 The pressure of tumors ~~on~~ whether of flesh or bone upon the nerves.

3 The lesion or contusion of ~~the~~ nerves.

4 The action of the Vapor or fumes of lead upon ~~the~~ nerves. This is a frequent and fruitful source of this form of palsy. ~~Two persons who work~~ Painters suffer very much from it, and few persons who

= to which the inhabitants expose them=
=selves in that hot country. It is known
by the name of Berebesi — which signifies
sheep,
from persons who are affected with it
Sometimes patients, more than lower only in circles.
~~walking~~ tottering in their walk like sheep.
It is often induced by contusions and wounds on the back, falls, jumping, lumbago &c
fevers. When the disease ~~sometimes~~ comes on suddenly
from any of its causes.
~~in which case~~ the Remedies should be
first from the Arm and afterwards
1 Bleeding from the Spine as near to the part
in which the cause of the disease is seated
as possible. ~~Dispo~~ I mentioned formerly the
marks of inflamm. and congestion in the
medulla Spinalis after certain diseases. Blood
should be drawn from the ~~back~~ Spine by cups & leaches.
2 purges. 3 low diet and afterwards 4 Blisters
along the course of the Spine. When the
disease comes on ~~suddenly~~ gradually, or has
been of long continuance, the Remedies
should be frictions — stimulating & fetid ointments
the affusion of cold water,
blisters, and caustics to the Spine — the ~~cold~~
Stimulating ~~mem~~ medicines and a salivation.
The Berebesi is relieved ~~by~~ in the East=

12 work in lead escape it. Even the handling ~~the types~~ printers types a little heated, brought on a ~~temporary~~ paralytic numbness upon the fingers of Dr Franklin.

5 Cold & Damp air, or a current of wind, acting upon the limbs after a warm day or night. There is a form of this disease known in the East Indies by the name of Berberi which is induced by the cool winds which blow about sun rise to which the inhabitants expose themselves in that hot country. It affects the lower limbs chiefly. ~~and produces tottering walk~~ The name which signifies Sheep is derived from persons tottering in their walk like those animals.

5 an acute and Protracted Rheumatism sometimes brings

Indirectly burying ~~all~~ the body up to the neck for a day or two in a butt of hot sand. return to p: 22

~~V Dyspepsia chiefly supervening, only instants~~ =

= ~~sis to the limbs~~.

V Disease to the extremities.

on this disease both in the upper, and lower limbs. ~~The Colic and Dysentery. These are by sympathy with the limbs.~~ a translation of some other V

~~The~~ The undue exercise of any one of the limbs. I have seen a Case of it in a Seri-
-ner brought on by the constant exertion of his hand and fingers in writing.—

~~Paraplegia~~

~~In these~~ the Causes that have been mentioned act upon the ~~vertebra etc~~ lumbar Vertebræ all the parts below them become paralytic. This form of palsy has been called Para-
-plegia.

It may seem a matter of surprize that this disease, considering its causes & its seat should not be attended with any pain. You will at once recollect the reason of this by calling to mind a remark made in our pathology, that by the gradual ap-
-plication

13

13 of stimuli to ~~the~~ nerves, ~~they are deprived of~~ their power of exciting the sensation of pain is lessened or destroyed. I illustrate this by the very different degrees of pain which are produced by a blister excited by boiling water, and Spanish flies.

Before we proceed to mention the remedies for palsy which is seated in the ~~brain~~ nerves, it will be necessary to ~~an to question why~~ ~~we~~ take notice of the signs which distinguish it from a palsy originating in the brain. This is of great importance. much evil has arisen from the neglect of it. I shall briefly enumerate those signs.

1 Palsy in the nerves is never preceded by any of the premonitory symptoms which

ushers in an attack of palsy from a disease in the brain.

2 It is never attended with any disorder in the senses that are seated in the head, nor ~~of~~ with any defect in the exercises of the intellectual faculties.

3 It can often be traced to lesions, contusions or tumors, on those parts where the disease originates.

4 some pain at times at or about those parts when it comes on suddenly.

5 For the most part a natural, and sometimes a feeble pulse.

6 great uniformity in ~~the~~ its symptoms for a great length of time. nearly all the same signs distinguish it from a palsy ~~of the~~ from disease in the medul. spinalis. The Remedies for this form of Palsy should be.

I Internal and

II External. —

It seldom fails to relieve the palsy from pregnancy which generally affects the lower limbs. ~~It cures~~ It cures the palsy from Rheumatism when it exists in a suffocated state.

44 I The internal remedies should be

1 Bleeding in all cases where the pulse is active, or where it is not, provided it can be traced to lesions, contusions or recent tumors. It should be general and local according to circumstances. V

2 purges, and 3 low diet. These should follow the use of bleeding when required. They serve to prepare the system for ~~the~~

3 Stimulants. These should be.

1 Cordial, but not nourishing diet & drinks.

~~2 Frictions on the parts affected and on the corresponding limbs.~~

2 cordial medicines particularly garlic, oil of ambar, volatile tincture of guaiacum, Infusion of horseradish, in wine, and ~~the flowers of~~ ~~whole~~ mus=
=tard seed a little bruised in Syrup or molasses.

~~The Berberi~~

~~Or It is believed it is bred in the East Indies when it has gotten the by~~

The Berberi is believed in the East Indies by burying the body up to the neck in a bath of hot sand.

where pain attends, Opium may be given with advantage.

II The external stimulants should be the same as were mentioned for palsy originating from a disease in the head, ~~often~~ and which I said were to be applied only after the reduction of the System.

~~In Paraplegia~~ a Cauotie applied to ~~the lumbar~~ vertebræ has been useful.

In paralysis of the Arms I have seen great benefit from suspending weights to them, and increasing those weights in proportion ~~as~~ to the increase of the strength of the Arms. ~~increased~~

The Signs of a favourable issue of Palsy from all its causes are 1 Pain, Swelling and itching in the part affected.

15

15 2 The greater the sensibility of the affected limbs, the less the danger.

3 Palsy from fevers, especially when they are epidemic generally yields to medicine.

4 It is more easily cured in Children than in adults.

5 It is attended with but little Danger when it arises from Cold.

6 It is less difficult to cure in the lower, than the upper limbs.

7 After the loss of Speech, the return of Voice is favourable. It often precedes the restoration of Speech.

8 The less the senses seated in the brain, and the less the faculties of the mind are affected the ~~better~~ less the danger.

9 Pain after its total or long absence.

The Signs of an Unfavourable issue of the Disease are

1 An impaired state of the senses in the brain, and of the faculties of the mind.

2 a Sweating of the affected parts.

3 It is always alarming when it arises from repelled eruptions.

4 When Paraplegia arises from a Disease in the Spine, it is said to be worse when but one of the Vertebræ is affected, than when the Disease is seated in two or three of them.

I have now mentioned ~~the~~ those common forms of palsy which affect the head, and limbs, ~~and~~ also the limbs only, independently of the ~~limbs~~ head and spine. But palsy is not confined the head and limbs exclusively. It affects the Oesophagus producing difficulty in

 swallowing, also the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the bladder particularly its sphincter. Its causes are the same as ~~from~~ palsy ~~from~~ which affects the spine and the nerves. In the last stage of incurable Dyspepsia, the stomach is generally in a paralytic state. Hepatitis is nothing but a palsy of the liver. Colic and Dysentery sometimes have a palsy in the bowels which discovers itself in Obstinate Costiveness, or in what is called Lientery. a suppression of Urine, and an involuntary discharge of it, are often the effects of a palsy in the muscular coat ~~of~~ or the sphincter of the bladder. The causes of palsy in all these internal parts of the body are in part the same as of the ~~lea~~ limbs. Undue stimulus, lesion

But when they come on suddenly, and in this first stage I have no doubt ~~Depletion~~ bleeding would be useful both general & from the back. afterwards purges and a mild and spare diet. After the liberal use of these remedies =

~~and~~ Consumption, ~~and~~ The Vapor of lead is its principal Cause when it affects the bowels. We prove this by its being prevented by an oily diet in the persons who work in lead.

The Remedies for ~~it are a bland diet~~ these poisons of palsy are generally Stimulants. ~~but~~ I suppose lenient food such as Rennet whey, arrow root oatmeal gruel and such light articles of aliment would be proper in the palsy the state of the stomach ~~bowels~~ ~~in them~~ bowels. They would give ~~the~~ their muscular fibres time to recuperate from long rest. We see ~~similar~~ recoveries in similar cases from the same means, that is doing nothing ~~to~~ Frictions should be used to the whole body and the warm & cold bath should accompany or follow them. These remedies are founded upon the intimate sympathy between the Skin and the whole alimentary Canal,

17 so that by exciting one we excite the other. ~~The law~~ When stimulants are employed they should be as dissimilar as possible from the stimulants that have induced the disease.

The Remedies for palsy in the liver, and bladder have been mentioned in treating of the diseases of those organs.

There remains to be mentioned but one more form of palsy, and that is the palsy of <u>old age</u> induced by ~~the~~ worn out or exhausted ~~the~~ excitability. In this case the stimulus of life excite neither motion nor sensation. I need not add, that palsy from this cause is incurable. It is a case disease. Few old people die with it. Some feeble disease generally cuts the last thread of life, before this disease has time to fix itself

upon the brain or nerves. —

I have thus Gent.ⁿ given you a short account of palsy ~~fo~~ in all its seats, & from all its causes. To aid your memories I will give you a new nomenclature for each of them. Paralysis Cephalicus when it arises from a disease or disorder in the brain – ~~Cep~~ Paralysis ~~Vertebralis~~ Spinalis cerebrosus when it arises from disease or disorder in the Spinal marrow, and appears in the limbs – Paralysis ~~Vertebralis~~ Spinalis intestinus When it appears in the Viscera, ~~and~~ Paralysis nervosus when it appears in the nerves remote from the brain & Spine, and Paralysis senilis when it is the effect of the exausted state of sensibility & irritability from old age.

Catalepsy

This disease is a compound of Apoplexy, Epilepsy and palsy. It is attended like Apo-~~apoplexy~~-plexy with congestion in the brain ~~to~~ but without falling down, and with wakefulness, instead of sleep - like Epilepsy, it is attended with excitement in the muscles, but with stiffness instead of convulsions - and like palsy it is attended with insensibility in the nerves, but without relaxation in them.

It is induced by many of the causes of apoplexy and Epilepsy, but its most common cause is long attention of the understanding or of a passion to one subject. Archimedes exhibited a striking instance of the former in not flying from a soldier who aimed a blow at his life. Sulpicius describes a

case of ~~it from~~ the latter from Lord. I have seen a similar case in a young Gen-
-tleman in this city and from the same cause. We had a striking instance of it in our hospital in a ~~you~~ man of the name of Pass who became melancholy in con-
-sequence of his father selling a farm on which he was born, that had belonged to his ancestors, and ~~on~~ which he expected to have inherited. this man frequently stood in the ~~open a~~ yard around the hospital ~~so so so~~ so fixed to one spot, ~~so stiff, so mute, some statue you have~~ and ~~with~~ so perfectly free from all per-
-ceptible motion, that you would have supposed him, to use the words of the poet, to have been a "statue stepped from its pedestal to take

the air." He was ~~alike~~ insensible when
there exposed to heat & cold. ~~Twas~~ By the latter
he once suffered so much as ~~to~~ to have
his face frost bitten without moving
his body, or ~~obtaining a complaint~~ showing any sign of pain.
You will find a singular Case of this
disease related by Dr Heberden.

The Remedies for it should be

1 Bleeding, purges and low diet, and afterwards
2 Stimulants such as have been recommended for palsy. also
3 The excitement and diversion of the
understanding when it is derived from ~~too~~
too much attention to one subject, and
4 The gratification or diversion of the
passion which has produced it.

It was suspended in the Infirmary of Edin^r for one month in a woman by placing her infant before her eyes. ~~The disease~~ Her passion was diverted only in this case. The young man mentioned by Sulpicius was roused from his torpor by bringing the lady whom he loved into his presence. The same experiment was tried, but without effect in the case of my patient in this city.